

# US Air Force

# **Building Sustainability into the Air Force Remediation Process**

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SAM 2008 FALL FORUM

SAN DIEGO, CA

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AECON





#### Project Team

- > Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment
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- Earth Tech / AECOM
  - Mr. Gerry Moore, Mr. Douglas Ruppel
- GSI Environmental
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### Sustainability in AF Remediation: Overview

- Problem & A Solution
- Solution Method
- > Timeline



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### Sustainability in AF Remediation: Problem & A Solution

#### **Project Catalyst**

3919

Federal Register

Vol. 72, No. 17

Friday, January 26, 2007

Title 3—

The President

#### **Presidential Documents**

Executive Order 13423 of January 24, 2007

Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to strengthen the environmental, energy, and transportation management of Federal agencies, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1.** Policy. It is the policy of the United States that Federal agencies conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner.



### Sustainability in AF Remediation: Problem & A Solution

#### **New Remediation Paradigm**

- > Examples of Existing Metrics
  - > CERCLA Nine Criteria
  - Risk and Economic Cost
- New Metrics
  - **→** CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions
  - Energy Usage
  - Resource Service

Goal: Add New Metrics to the Mix



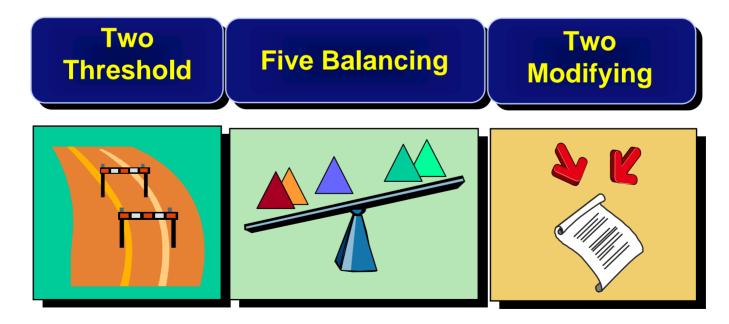
**Key Point**: New Metrics Represent Externalities Not Captured in Economic Cost or Other Metrics



# Sustainability in AF Remediation: **Sustainability Paradigms**

#### **Example Existing Remediation Paradigm: CERCLA**

Nine Criteria for Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study and Selection of Remedy 40 CFR §300.430(e)(9)(iii)





### Sustainability in AF Remediation: Problem & A Solution

#### The Problem...

Historical approach to contaminated sites does not fully consider sustainability concepts.

#### A Solution...

Develop tool to help AFCEE environmental professionals incorporate sustainability concepts into their remediation decision making process (e.g., PBEM, RRM, ERP-O) for

- i) planning future remediation implementation
- ii) optimizing operating remediation sites



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#### What the Tool Does

#### Estimates sustainability metrics for specific technologies:

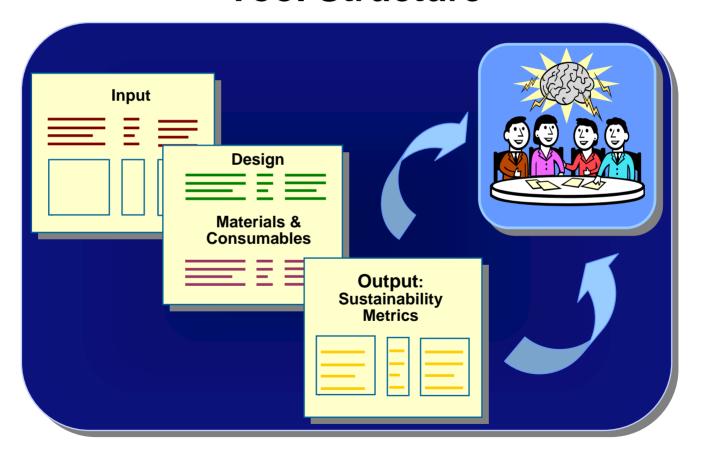
- 1. Excavation
- 2. Soil Vapor Extraction
- 3. Pump and Treat
- 4. Enhanced Bioremediation

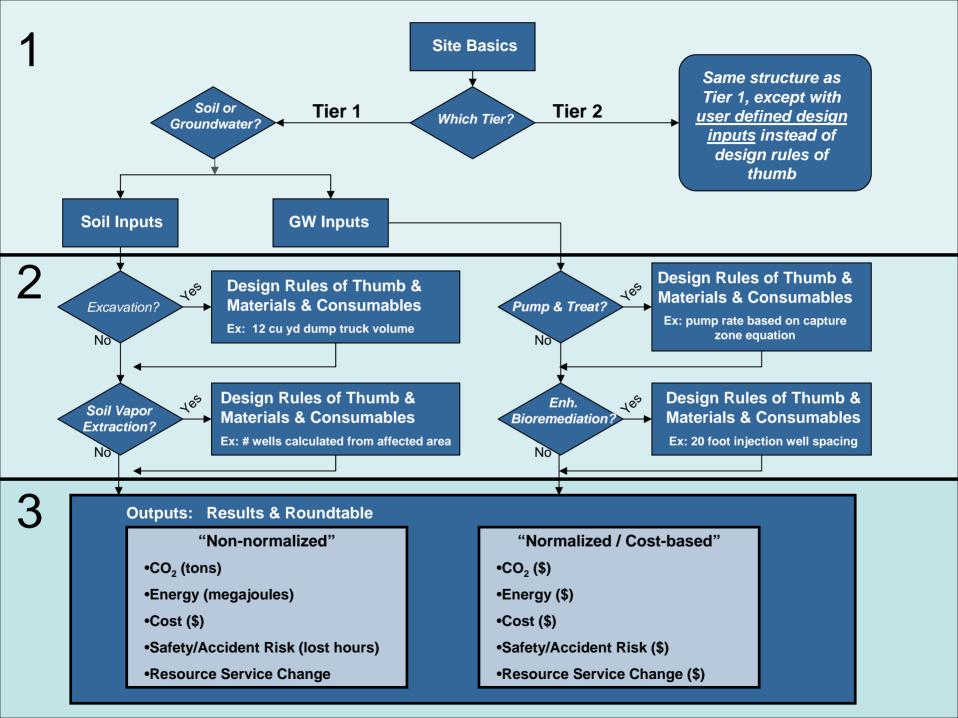
#### **Sustainability metrics developed:**

- Carbon dioxide emissions to atmosphere
- Total energy consumed
- Change in resource service
- > Technology cost
- Safety / Accident risk



#### **Tool Structure**







#### Framework:

**Tiers of Varying Detail** 

Like RBCA Toolkit!

Tier 1 Tier 2

**Calculation Basis:** 

"Rules of Thumb"

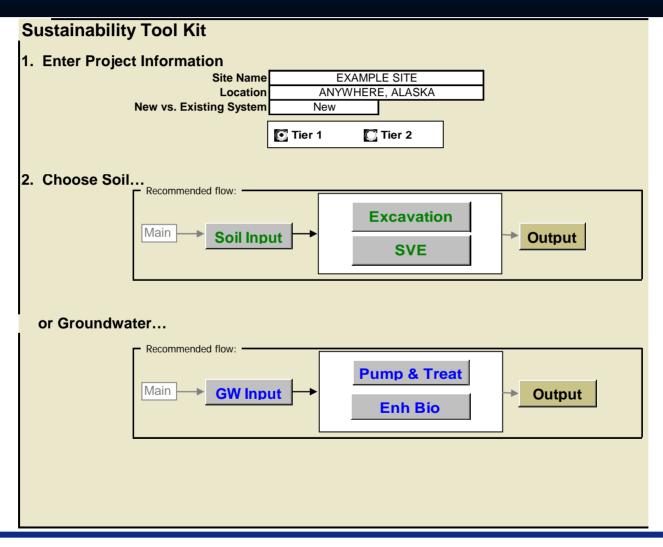
User-entered design information from detailed design

1-2 hrs

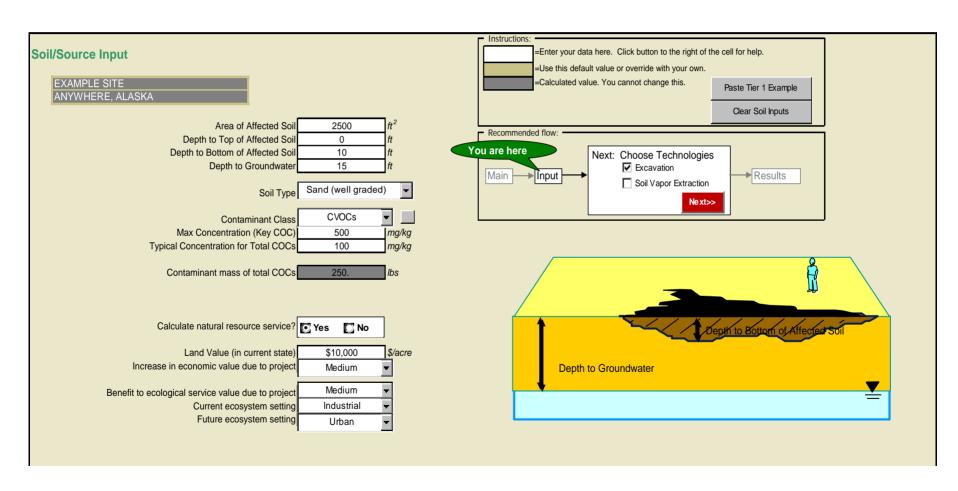
1-2 days

**Time Required:** 

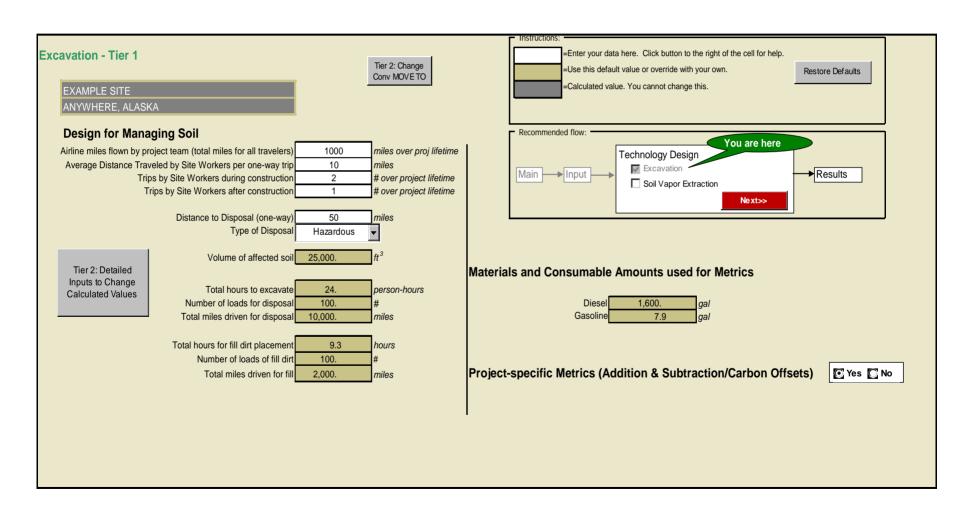














#### **Example Material Calculation and Conversion**

2,500 lb PVC x 
$$\frac{2 \text{ lb CO}_2}{1 \text{ lb PVC}}$$
 x  $\frac{0.453 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ lb}}$  x  $\frac{0.001 \text{ metric ton}}{1 \text{ kg}}$   
= 2 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> emitted "Non-normalized" natural units

x  $\frac{\$5}{1 \text{ ton CO}_2}$  = \$10 CO<sub>2</sub> offset "Normalized" \$ units



#### **Example Consumable Calculation and Conversion**

100 gal gas x 
$$\frac{20.71 \text{ lb CO}_2}{1 \text{ gal gas}} \times \frac{0.453 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ lb}} \times \frac{0.001 \text{ metric ton}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$
= 1 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub> emitted "Non-normalized" natural units
$$\times \frac{\$5}{1 \text{ ton CO}_2} = \$5 \text{ CO}_2 \text{ offset} \text{ "Normalized" $\$ units}$$



#### **Sustainability Scenarios**

"When you *spin scenarios*, you end up with an array of plausible futures – usually three to five possible stories of how the future will unfold for you, your organization, your community, or whatever you are focusing on.

The idea is *not* to decide *which of these tales is right*. Rather, the idea is to create an array of plausible futures.

The point of scenario-spinning is to help us "suspend our disbelief" in all possible futures, so that we can see the possibilities with clear eyes." (Flower, 1997)

Shell Oil Scenarios:

"Scramble" vs.
"Blueprint"



#### **Sustainability Scenarios**

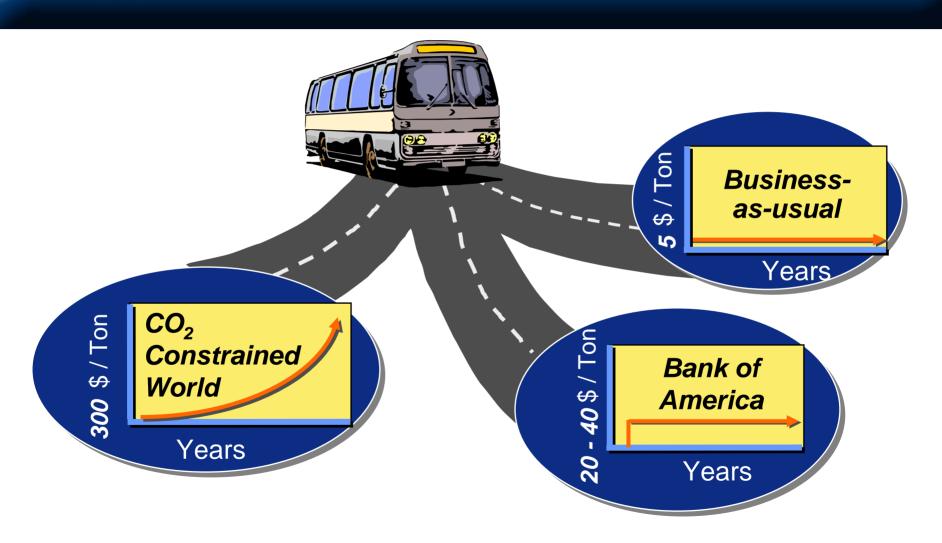
"The <u>Scramble</u> scenario is...where self-interest predominates initially. Voters in the West and in the developing world are unwilling to make radical changes in lifestyle. Politicians concentrate on trying to optimise within their own national perspectives. As a result there is global competition for resources and little attention paid to cutting energy consumption. Naturally, this will lead to new international political tensions and greenhouse gas emissions continue to climb.

The <u>Blueprints</u> scenario is...more benign. Governments accept that climate change and skyrocketing global energy demand require a co-ordinated solution on the <u>Kyoto model</u>. This starts slowly – think the recent Bali accords – but gathers momentum in time to avoid the worst prospects for global warming and energy wars. New energy technology also plays a big role."

(From http://www.strategykinetics.com/2008/01/another-view-of.html)



# Three Carbon Emission Scenarios





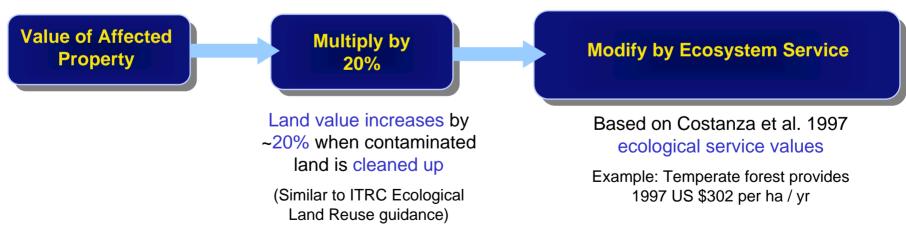
#### **Energy Consumed Metric Example**



#### **Resource Service Land Valuation**

"Non-normalized" metric reported as Land Use Before & After.

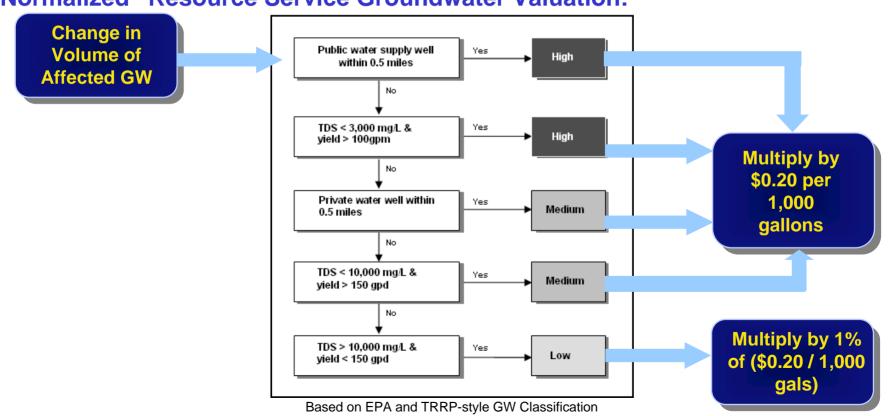
"Normalized" metric calculated as dollars.





"Non-normalized" Resource Service metric is based on volume of plume that is cleaned up

"Normalized" Resource Service Groundwater Valuation:





#### **Technology Cost Example**

"Non-normalized" and "Normalized" units are the same

10,000 yd<sup>3</sup> x 
$$\frac{$400}{1 \text{ yd}^3 \text{ Excavation}}$$
 = \$4,000,000  
"Non-normalized" natural units

10,000 yd<sup>3</sup> x  $\frac{$400}{1 \text{ yd}^3 \text{ Excavation}}$  = \$4,000,000
"Normalized" \$ units

**Unit costs from Federal Roundtable** 



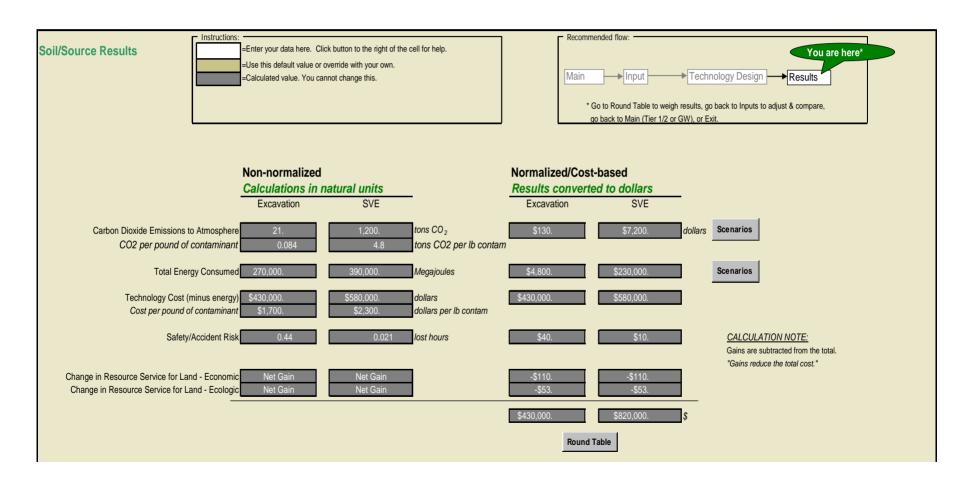
#### Safety / Accident Risk Example

(1,000 hrs worked + 400 hrs traveled) x 
$$\frac{2.7 \times 10^{-9} \text{ injuries}}{1 \text{ hr worked}}$$
+ (100 miles traveled) x 
$$\frac{91 \text{ injuries}}{100,000,000 \text{ VMT}}$$
= 9.5 x 10<sup>-5</sup> injuries "Non-normalized" natural units

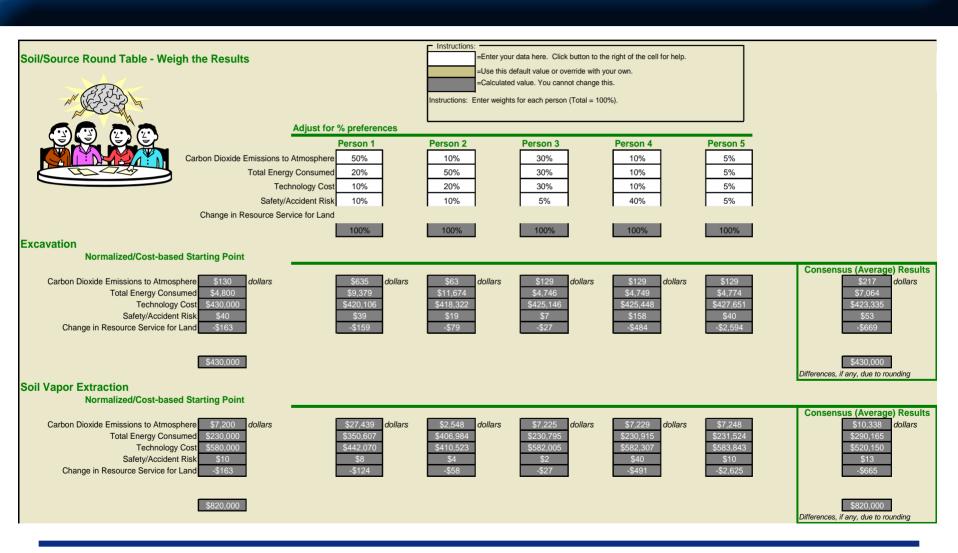
$$\frac{40 \text{ lost hrs}}{1 \text{ injury}} \quad (9.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ injuries}) \times \frac{\$80}{1 \text{ lost hr}} = \$0.30$$
"Normalized" natural units

Risk of non-fatal injuries derived from the US Bureau of Labor, 2006











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### Sustainability in AF Remediation: **Timeline**

### Task 1 Compile and Evaluate existing tools; Select relevant modules

#### **Project Timeline**

Tasks 2 and 3
Develop architecture and prototype
on MS Excel Platform

# Task 4 Test prototype with real AF project data

#### Task 4

AFCEE, Earth Tech and GSI

- 1) Integrate into AF peer review and RPO processes
- 2) Present at conferences and other related meetings

October 2007 April 2008 September 2008



